British Packet

AND

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REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONER, APPOINTED BY THE RIO BERMEJO EXPLORING COMPANY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

INDIANS.

Both banks of the river are occupied by Indians, without intermission, and this is one of the reasons why the voyage was prolonged to 57 days, seeing that it was requisite to stop continually, in order that the Commissioner might converse with these men, might gain favour with them, gain a knowledge of their sentiments, and interest them in opening up a friendly traffic, by the river, hereafter; not failing, at the same time, to direct their attention to the cargoes and small arms, which would appear to hold out the strongest inducement, in their case. Your Commissioner cannot flatter himself upon having fully attained all his objects, in this regard, although one Cacique alone, of the Banda Oriental, stood his ground against him. Nevertheless, his consent would not seem difficult to obtain hereafter, nor, indeed, on the other hand, does it appear to be altogether necessary, as regards the navigation of the river, seeing that they are weak enough, and know well that their power by land is very trifling, and much more so on the River. The men of last century traversed it unmolested, and, —how, then, should those of the present century be unable to pass by water, whither the Indians cannot come, and where much more important measures of precaution and defence may be adopted? The tribes, nations, and caciques, occupying these coasts, are various. Each of them has possession of a river district, and the several districts are divided from each other by the territorials of one another, and almost always live in discord, a circumstance highly useful in every case, and from which, in particular, line of policy may derive the advantage, of which it is ever productive. Their weapons are the bow, lance, club, and knife; the two latter are concealed beneath their cloaks. They travel on foot or on horseback. Horses are abundant amongst them. They live by hunting and fishing; the country abounding with game, and the river teeming with fish. They sow a few plants of maize, water-melons, and pumpkins in these lands, subject to inundation, and in which they have been seen sowing at the end of June, and beginning of July. They rear sheep, with the wool of which they make cloaks, which are well woven and strong.

The different groups, or tribes, of which are to be found from La Palca de Soria to La Esquina Grande, and the Chunupis, from the latter-named place, so far as the frontiers of Salta, Jujuy and Oran in search of work; in such sort that their services have become indispensable to the owners of sugar plantations, who, without them, would be unable to procure their labours, while the Indians, on the other hand, deprived of this resource, would lack food, clothing, &c., —consequently, in this case, the bestowal of trifling presents proved sufficient in order to interest them in the navigation of the river.

From La Esquina, other tribes of Matacos, styled Ocolis, and Atalalas, succeed the Chunupis. They crowded around us, and exhibited confidence, so soon as they saw our presents; and the Caciques came on board, and piloted the vessel as far as they thought proper. We always took care to be on our guard, though at the same time we betrayed no want of confidence to the Indians themselves. They readily brought us sheep from Paso Santo, deer-skins, nutria skins, ostrich feathers, honey, &c. Woollen cloth, and other textile fabrics, all of which are emblems of the productiveness of the country. They give all these things in return for tobacco, &c. One cacique made a present to the Commander of some large oyster shells. We were unable to ascertain whence he had procured the latter.

The Ocolis caciques harangued their people in the neighbourhood of their wigwams, [the only ones visible from the river], with great vehemence, and, embracing your Commissioner, put one man on board, to remain until we left an Indian of the Esquina Chagias, who likewise embarked in turn, until we drew near to the Montes de Farias, which form the limits of his district, in the direction of Canjayi. From La Esquina Grande, Indians continually came on board, and hordes of them appeared on the shore; by night some frequently slept on the banks of the river, having an eye to our supper, &c.; and, in this state of things Chagias left us, when we proceeded without any Indians on board. We anchored at Farias, to pass the night,—a crowd of Indians came around us, and experienced from us the usual treat ment, but is to say, we gave them supper, after which they remained during the night, near at hand to our vessel. Thence we encamped at, or collection of huts, belonging to them in the west, hard by. One of our peons strayed from the canoe into the wood, whence he issued out during the night, and took to the water, being pursued by an Indian; but this cause thereby alarmed those who were asleep on the river's banks, as well as ourselves. We put him on board, and discovered that he had received three lance wounds in the wood; the horde of Indians immediately disappeared. We afterwards heard the noise caused by their flight from the neighbouring huts, although we cried out to them that they need not be afraid, if the men in question had been the aggressor. The peon Farias died on the succeeding day, declaring that God had chastised him for his evil intentions.

We departed thence at day dawn, and, upon passing a steep bank close at hand, they shot two arrows at your Commissioner when he drew his apparatus on deck, having ensconced themselves behind the trees for this purpose, and another of their party, meanwhile, directing our attention with loud cries to the opposite bank of the river. Only six or eight Indians made their appearance, in different directions. Doubtless the peon had provoked them by endeavouring to rob them, or otherwise in their way; we were unwilling, however, to fire upon them, not wishing to appear unjust even to them. We continued our course for two days, holding converse with the Indians, partly because they rarely made appearance, and partly, because those who did appear expressed a desire to come on board, especially on the first day. On the evening of the second day, we fell in with those of Canjayi, who are more warlike, greater thieves, and of worse character than the rest; intercourse with whom is, consequently, more hazardous, and requires a greater degree of precaution and vigilance, as all the caciques in the upper portion of the river had given to understand. They behaved, however, as the others had done, and received from us like treatment, &c.: we, moreover, made presents, and allowed their caciques to come on board.

Opposite the old Redoubt of Canjayi, the crowd of Indians increased in numbers, and formed on the bank of the river a kind of altar, with sheets, cotton cloth, flags, and earthen jars; but neither can this account did your Commissioner deem it prudent to land, nor did they directly exact the same. In truth, this is a step attended with risk, at all times, when we consider that these persons who were on board the vessel, could not refrain from seizing whatever came in their way. Amongst them were seen two captives from El Encero, a girl of 9 years of age, from Santa Fé, and two mulattoes; but they did not permit these to utter a syllable, beyond what they themselves prompted. We also saw, amongst them, a few attempts, to gether with horses, mules, with marks, used in our frontiers. There is amongst them a population of Indians, who had belonged to the Redoubts at Salta and Jujuy, and those call themselves Christians; one of these told your Commissioner that lower down the river, the Tobas, of the Banda Oriental, would show us hostility.

When we left this place, the cacique Pagain, who said that he was so appointed by Governor Luz, and another Indian came on board. The former expressed a desire for the re-establishment of the above Redoubt, and sent his son orders to acquaint a cacique related to himself, of our having left on good terms with himself. Upon his son's return, the party left on the day prior to our arrival at Los Llanos de Aspa. During the whole of the day in question we did not meet with a living being. We anchored at sunset, and at nightfall we observed two large fires on each side of the river, and at a short distance therefrom. We continued our course in the morning without any one making approach towards us, but the cacique Pelon appeared at length, to whom the cacique of Canjayi had recommended us; he asked to be taken on board, to which we consented. The cacique of the Banda Oriental, Teculqui, also made his appearance, in company with five others; we permitted them to come on board, despite the prejudices entertained against them in our party. We provided each peon however with a bayonet, to be ready in case of need.

Signs of difference between the caciques on board were shortly apparent; Teculqui was restless, and three times approached your Commissioner, his evil intention, which was, doubtless, that of attacking us, then and there, being visible on his countenance; but he was aware that we were on our guard, and accordingly changed his plan into that of making us remain during the night, at the point where we should fall in with his people. Upon arriving at the point in question, late in the evening, a crowd of persons, of all sexes and ages, appeared; we anchored, and some of the seven Indians whom we had taken on board, went on shore in the canoes, returning with two caciques, to whom we presented clothing, as also tobacco, and other articles, for their people. We shortly sent them on shore, together with Pelon, and tripped the anchor, Teculqui, with two other Indians, still remaining on board. So soon as he found his manœuvre disconcerted, he became rather downcast, and upon seeing two Indians, in a thicket of algarroba trees, said that he was desirous of landing, since those were his brothers. He had scarcely approached them, ere we saw him surrounded by a portion of men, before concealed from view. What was about to happen was no longer doubtful.

At night fall we anchored with becoming precaution; and, the following day, we had scarcely begun our march with six men under arms, than we received a cloud of arrows from a wooded bank, without being able to discern a single man, although those were accompanied by shouts and whistling of a stunning character. We replied by firing a dozen shots at the wood, sparing our cartridges for a more important occasion, and allowing the Indians to emerge from their covert, if they would. They continued to follow us, however, as before, firing upon us frequently without changing their situation. At night, after having anchored, the pilot insisted upon throwing all the cargo overboard, in order to render our vessel more manageable, seeing that every fresh breeze drove us inevitably towards the bank, and exposed us to fresh attacks. We accordingly threw overboard a collection of sixty three different kinds of wood, together with some hide packages containing salt, tobacco, and other things.

On the following day the Indians were careless, upon removing their tents, and, on that occasion were so far undeceived regarding us, that they did not again fall upon us, although they followed us along the river's banks, on the day subsequent, probably intending to engage us at El Salto. They judging that they could not display hostility towards us for a series of days, owing to lack of provisions, we pursued our way slowly, and they left us the third day succeeding their first attack.

Freed from the Indians, and without again seeing them, we arrived at El Salto de Iño. Half a league from this, one of the latter made his appearance, fishing. Upon being asked what nation he belonged to, he replied that he was an Indian, and nothing more, Cacique of the Tobas, and called Juan José. He was a Toba, as are all those between the Redoubt of Canjayi and Paraguay; was acquainted with what had taken place in the vicinity of the river, and did not wish to be hostile towards us, for which he would, doubtless, have his reasons, amongst which would, probably, find place the circumstance of his being on friendly terms with H. E. the Governor of Corrientes, Don Pedro Ferre.

This Indian spoke a few words in Spanish. He said that he was going to pay a visit to his people, and that on the day following he was desirous of embarking in route to his home, which was far from thence. He accordingly came on board, as I have said, and a small escort, composed of people of his tribe, followed by land, to the neighbourhood of the Island of Nuecrutú, where, with many indications of a friendly nature, in return for those experienced by himself, upon reaching the shore, he brought his wife and children down to the river side. We made them a present, and left them disposed to receive as many as may come in like manner. We slept upon the Island, made but a brief distance that day, owing to the wind having driven us upon the river's bank, and, the day following, 12th August, in the morning we entered the river Paraguay, near Nembucú.

(*To be concluded.*)

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ministry of Government and Foreign Relations.

Buenos Ayres, August 18th, 1853.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Santa Fe.

I have the honor of addressing Y. E. to acquaint you by order of H. E. the Governor of this Province, that it being now free from the war which General Don Justo José de Urquiza came to prolong, he has considered it one of his first duties, to adopt all the measures indispensable for establishing tranquillity and order throughout the whole of its rural districts.

For this purpose the Government has ordered General Don Manuel Hornos to set out for the Northern districts at the head of a division, and to station himself at any point of our frontier, in observation, ready for any movement in our country districts, but also of any invasion that might be attempted by the montoneros, that have sought refuge in some of the Provinces.

But in adopting this measure, necessary for the peace and tranquillity of the Province, the Government has considered itself also bound to inform Y. E. of its motive and object, that you may not imagine that there is any hostile intention against the Province governed by Y. E.; for, firm in the policy which it has adopted, it is determined not to have recourse to arms, except for the preservation and defence of its territory, and it is in this spirit that it has ordered the departure of General Hornos for the rural districts, it has ordered him on no account to the passing of the armed man across the Arroyo del Medio.

At a time when the Government had in its territory the forces of the several Governments of the Provinces, that came under the orders of General Urquiza, and when it possessed a powerful army, and with all the moral force given it by the glorious triumph obtained on the 13th July last, over General Urquiza, it chose to accredit its pacific views, and to give a public proof of the moderation of its policy, resolving, as it resolved from that date, not to hostilize the forces of certain of the Provinces that were then here, but to afford them the means of subsistence during their transit, and of transport on their return.

This policy, adopted in the first moments of triumph, and when the Government had justice on its side, and force to carry the war into the Provinces that had fought it to ours, is the policy which it has hitherto observed with all, and will continue to observe undeviatingly.

The Government wishes peace: it desires progress: it longs to reunite the bonds of fraternity, that were broken by the ambition of General Urquiza: it wishes to re-establish commerce, and to accord every possible facility in favor of the other Provinces: and since it is sincerely animated by these pacific intentions, it is as duty to obviate any sinister interpretation acts might suggest: and it is for this purpose that it has ordered me to acquaint Y. E. of the motive and object of the departure of General Hornos for the rural districts, protesting to you in its name, as I have the honor of doing, that on its part there is no hostile movement, merely that of maintaining an attitude of precaution, till the rural districts are restored to peace, and the citizens can tranquilly apply themselves to their pursuits.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

LORENZO TORRES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE TO THE CITIZENS AND INHABITANTS OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Countrymen!—After a despicable military chief, without principles and without name, had severed all the social ties that united us, the Government that addresses you, has been charged by the Honourable Chamber of Representatives, to re-establish order and consolidate peace throughout the whole Province.

Resolved to fulfil this mission, the Government will spare no assertion however costly it may be. It promises you to maintain peace, so necessary for progress: respecting the honest and laborious citizen, and causing him to be respected.

An untoward experience has already shown you practically, that force is of no avail, when not based on the justice of the cause undertaken, and when placed in conflict with public opinion. You have seen this. A sorry military chief, the traitor Hilario Lagos, amassed the forces of the rural districts upon the fortifications of the City; and you have witnessed the disappearance of all that force, before the resistance of a City, that preferred being buried among its ruins, rather than submit to the despotism of a chieftain.

You have also seen that, during the seven months of a siege, when they dragged certain victims to the fortifications of the City,

the spirit of the ringleaders has been nothing else than what always prevails among military chieftains—to rebel against the lawfully constituted authorities, to found a system of depredations and robbery of property, in order to acquire a fortune which they never possessed, and which they knew not to acquire by honourable means.

The chiefs enriched themselves at your cost, whilst you have been reduced to abject poverty.

The Government therefore trusts that, not forgetting the cruel lesson which these renegadoes, and without any principles whatever have given you, you will never again listen to them; and that, devoted to your industrial pursuits, you will aid the Province in recovering from the many disasters it has suffered. It offers you every protection, with the same firmness that it will chastise any one that may attempt to disturb order, and conspire against the guarantees of the Citizen.

With this assurance which the Government gives you, you may devote yourselves to your labours, and rest satisfied that it, which sees in you Citizens that were unhappily dragged by force to combat against the lawful authorities, does not consider you as those who deserve to be punished, for the calamities that have befallen our Country.

The Government will not cease to pursue the ringleaders, and certain criminals whose offences cannot be confounded with political errors, which it has sincerely forgotten.

The Government will watch incessantly for the tranquillity of the rural districts. It does not require you again to take up arms, but that, devoting yourselves to your pursuits, you may attend to the subsistence of your families, and contribute to the prosperity of this beloved though unfortunate land.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18th, 1853.

PASTOR OBLIGADO—LORENZO TORRES—FRANCISCO DE LAS CARRERAS—JOSE MARIA PAZ.

03

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND—The surplus of revenue over expenditure, for the year ending April 1853, amounted to £2,460,741 16s; the shipping returns for the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th June show a decided increase both in imports and exports; wages have risen from thirty to fifty per cent, and still the workmen are not satisfied; after a fair trial of free trade in corn and provisions, the value and rental of land are steadily progressive;—facts that tell their own tale; and require no comment.

In the autumn Her Majesty intends honouring the Dublin Industrial Exhibition by a visit, and en route for Balmoral, and the preparations for her reception afford a welcome excitement to her loving and loyal subjects in that quarter of her dominions; and may perhaps tend to allay an unfortunate political excitement, arising chiefly out of the late elections.

In the political world, attention was chiefly directed to the Eastern question, where the chances of a rupture that may lead to a general European war, are considered by many as preponderant. Should the independence of Turkey be threatened by Russia, England and France seem compromised to take part in the fray; and it is even reported that the Sultan has received a note from the Congress of the United States, pledging him something more than their sympathy and moral countenance, in the case of an emergency. Despite all these bellicose propensities, the latest news from Constantinople, remitted by the correspondent of the "Times" under date July 4th, still hold out the prospect of a diplomatic arrangement. The following is the passage alluded to:—

"Things now stand thus—If Russia keeps its word, it will occupy the Danubian Principalities, such a step being described as a political necessity,' and then the fleets now at anchor outside the Dardanelles will probably come up here. The treaties will have been violated, and then the reign of protocols will commence. The result will be that a new collective treaty will definitively establish the position in which Turkey is to be placed towards the rest of Europe, and the conditions of her most consulman subjects. The diplomatic corps here appears to hope that the question may be amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties. It is only to be feared that the negotiations will be greatly prolonged. The last note of M de Nesselrode announces the occupation of the Principalities, 'though the step is not to be considered a declaration of war.'

"To this the Turks reply, that they must positively consider it as such, but at the same time offer to send an ambassador to St. Petersburg. Until now this offer has not been accepted.

"The Turks will not cross the Danube to molest the Russians, who, as we are inclined to believe, will not attempt anything against the fortresses of the Balkan. They must still recollect the years 1828 and 1829, their successive campaigns, and the means of corruption they were obliged to employ, although only opposed to irregular bands. At present the Turks have a regular army, and their means of defence are good. It is probable that the armies will remain almost without approaching each other, and this conviction makes every one here tranquil.

"The Turkish Government continues to collect great stores of munition and provisions. Everything is paid for in hard cash, and the *employés* in caimes (paper money). Everyone is curious to know where all this money comes from. At least be added, that old debts are not discharged in the same way."

The following information may be fully relied on:—

"The language of Russia is so extremely pacific and conciliatory, that there is every reason to hope that the storm will blow over. Our statements are even so sanguine as to believe that the Oriental question may be settled without an occupation of the Principalities."

The "Times," in its number of the 8th July, winds up a leader on the subject in the following strain:—

We are not unaware that some other rather audacious speculations have been permitted to attach themselves to this sufficiently disagreeable subject. Should things come to that pass that England and France, having backed up Turkey so far, were bound to prove their honour by arms; in a word, should there be a general war between Russia and we know not what Powers on one side, and England, France, Turkey, and we know not what Powers on the other side, then, it is confidently anticipated that Poland and Hungary, true to their nature and traditions, would throw themselves into the *melee*, and England would find herself in alliance offensive and defensive with the Turk, Louis Napoleon, and—must we add?—Louis Kossuth, against our old allies, the Absolutist Powers. All this is intelligible, and by no means improbable, if we once rushed into war with that love for the sport which seems to animate some bosoms. The whole sequence of events is anything, even plausible, than one is likely to read in the perplexed and sophisticated page of history. We should have to pay enormous unexpected subsidies to the Turk, the Magyar, and the Pole—a prince war steamer—the SIVX, the Cerberus, or the Pluto—would take the Hungarian Governor, Kossuth from a new Windsor Castle, to some port or other, if there is one, within a thousand miles of his country. Whether a party of marines would escort him into the interior, or whether the Chief would make the attempt with that force, we will not venture to anticipate. Doubtless, with such materials to work upon, and with the British Treasury and Mr. Gladstone's finance at Hobgoblin to assist, the work would be hot and the example very catching. Italy would once more form the carcass that the Russian, the Austrian, and the French Eagle came to eat for, with the the British Lion to stand by.

Happily for the cause of humanity, there are nations that would keep out of the scraps and decline no small advantage from it—as the United States. But there is not a State of the Old World that we could answer for in the neighbourhood of such a conflagration as would then be set on fire. If the war be necessary for safety or for honour, we do not shrink from the awful prospect. Why else our vast standing armaments? But, if our interest be so doubtful and remote, especially a suffering posterity, might deny it altogether, we do recoil from these terrible consequences, and ask from our own countrymen some of that calm consideration which we have been preaching to others.

FRANCE—The public press continues effectually gagged, but confidence appears to gain ground, whilst business and pleasure pursue the even tenor of their way. The Emperor maintains his popularity with the Parisians and the Army, and his general policy is evidently of a more pacific and conservative character, than most parties gave him credit for. Of the cordial alliance with England there is no room to doubt, as may be seen from the following moderate and sensible article from the "Siecle," on the Turkey question:—

"The Czar, in spite of treaties, of justice, and of international law, invades the Turkish territory. It will no doubt be said that the question of the integrity of the Principalities is a case of war. Certainly, neither England nor France can declare themselves virtually at war with Russia because that Power violates a treaty between the Czar and the Sultan. It is for the latter to take the initiative. France and England have done all that depended on them, in expressing, in diplomatic despatches, the formal opinion that the occupation of the Principalities constitutes a *casus belli*. If Russia enters the provinces of the Danube, and the Sultan summons the allied fleets, the fleets will respond to his invitation. This is what we consider certain. As for the supposition that Turkey would allow herself to be insulted and despoiled, without demanding assistance which she has in her hand, and which is generously offered to her, we consider it morally and materially improbable. The manner in which the Sultan defended the right of asylum in 1849 and 1850 should, it seems to us, place him out of the reach of an accusation of cowardice, for it is an accusation of that kind that some persons have dared to make in stating that, though supported by France and England, he will give way to Muscovite insolence. The language of the Porte, in rejecting the Russian *ultimatum*, was, as has been seen, modest and polite, but firm. The independence of Turkey is incompatible with the demands contained in the note of Prince Menschikoff, and there is a real impossibility that the Ottoman can yield to them. In the few words written by Reschid Pasha in the name of the Sultan, after having taken the advice of Lord Redcliffe and M. de la Cour, are resumed the policy and the duty of Turkey. An attempt is about to be made, it is easy to foresee, to create doubts as to the resolution of the British Government. It is our duty to warn public opinion not to be misled on the subject. The policy of England is no carried on by the sole will of the Crown. The policy is inspired, and even commanded, by public opinion, which moves and expresses itself in a sovereign liberty. It is afterwards expressed in the Parliament, of which the Ministers are necessarily all members—one being able to enter either of the Legislative Chambers except he belongs to one by hereditary right, or the other by election. In such a country it is known in advance what the Government will do, and the replies which it gives are an homage rendered to the power of opinion, and not a detailed statement of the projects of the Executive Government. This is what must not be forgotten during the negotiations which are about to be made to Mr. Layard in the House of Commons by Lord J. Russell, and in the House of Lords to the Marquis of Clanricarde by Lord of Aberdeen. Friday, the 8th of July, will be a decisive day, for it will prove that the English Ministry has become homogeneous under the pressure of public opinion, the free and powerful queen of Great Britain, and it will take away the veil which it is attempted to extend over the sincerity of the Anglo-French alliance."

The Austrian Government, by its overbearing conduct towards Piedmont and Switzerland has drawn down upon itself the following merited castigation from the "Times":—

"The Austrian Government, not warned or deterred by the state of affairs in the East and in other parts of Europe, has thought proper to add to this *imbroglio* by withdrawing its Minister from Switzerland, and proclaiming a blockade round the whole Helvetic Confederation. The negotiations and remonstrances which have at last been brought to this abrupt and unsatisfactory termination have been carried on since the occurrence of the outbreak at Milan in February last, when Austria thought proper to visit on her neighbours, the Swiss and the Piedmontese, the consequences of her own inability to restore tranquility and contentment to the province of Lombardy. It will be remembered that she vented her resentment at the refusal of the passes of several thousand vinedressers and cowherds, natives of the canton of Ticino, who had for many years found an honest livelihood by their own industry in the Austrian dominions. No charge was ever preferred, either individually or collectively, against these unfortunate persons, and it was never alleged that they had been connected in the slightest degree in Mazzini's insurrection. But they were made the scapegoat of the irritation of Austria against the Swiss Government; and, by a strange inversion of the usages of civilized nations, these private persons were sacrificed and persecuted for the gratification of political vengeance. With the exception of the brutal expulsion of English sweeps and French organ boys, which followed close upon the revolution of February, 1848, we cannot recall a greater outrage on an industrious and inoffensive class of persons. The Swiss Federal Government would have been justified in taking a very high tone on such an occasion; for public feeling was so strong in all the cantons that considerable subscriptions were immediately raised for the support of the victims, and the irritation resulting from this unjust and unneighbourly measure was intense. But the Federal Council kept its temper, and adhered to a more moderate course. It sent a Commissioner, Colonel Bourgeois, into Ticino to investigate the conduct of the Government in the matter, and to give due demonstration that everything had been done which a vigilant police could effect to prevent an incursion, and to remove suspected persons from the territory of the Confederation. The language of Dr. Naef, who fills this year the office of President of the Federal Council, has been throughout exceedingly firm, and statesmanlike, and has earned for him and for his colleagues the confidence and respect of those States who wish well to the liberty and independence of Switzerland. Meanwhile, however, the communications of Count Karnicki, the Austrian Minister at Berne, became more and more exacting and offensive. He had been instructed to prefer against the Helvetic Government a series of accusations, dating from as far back as the Sonderbund war, many of them referring to matters already past, many others entirely erroneous and unfounded. For instance, one of the grounds of complaint was, that the Government of Ticino had expelled certain monks from its territory, whereas the fact was that this Government, finding it necessary to close a monastery of Capuchin friars, had dismissed them into Italy, with a pension secured to them for seven years. The tone of Count Karnicki's notes soon, however, even more significant than their contents; and the affront offered by him to the Confederation was so keenly felt, that it was seriously discussed in the Federal Council whether it would not be better to answer such language from a Foreign Minister by sending him his passports. However, these violent councils were again overruled, and the temperate, though firm reply, was despatched to Vienna. But the resolution seems to have been already taken to carry matters to extremities, and the next step which comes to our knowledge is Count Karnicki's peremptory recall. Upon this the Federal Council has also withdrawn its envoy from Vienna, and the two countries are now in a state of diplomatic non intercourse.

The Swiss are far too gallant and hardy a people to be intimidated from the performance of their duty and the maintenance of their rights by a little diplomatic blustering; and, indeed, in this instance, it is hard to say what specific demand is made upon them; for they have performed to the letter their duty by their neighbours; they have even waved, to a great extent, their ancient practice of political hospitality, and have freely sent a multitude of suspected refugees to the United States. There is, in reality nothing at issue between the two States to account for such a proceeding, still less to justify measures of greater rigour, by which the withdrawal of a diplomatic agent is commonly the prelude. The neutrality of Switzerland is not only a point of essential importance to the independence of the continent, but it is the result of an express and collective stipulation of all the Powers; and the possibility of an encroachment has at all times been regarded with extreme sensitiveness and hostility by France. Austria, therefore, owes it to the rest of Europe to explain the motives upon which she has acted, for, as far as we are at present acquainted with the grounds of this proceeding, she has set an example of the worst possible consequence to her own interests. It is easy to conjecture what would have been said if Governments of a more revolutionary origin, and with fewer pretensions to respect the legal rights of their neighbours, had ventured to commit a series of offences like the *negative* ones we have enumerated. The empires of Austria and Russia within the last few months. Europe has beheld with astonishment a wholesale confiscation of property without law or trial, and without an attempt to substantiate an offence against those who were made to bear the punishment. The same Imperial Government has treated its spite upon a handful of unoffending travellers, who seemed marked for annoyance by the British passport they bore; and it now proceeds to gratify its resentment against the whole free community in Europe by a menacing rupture of diplomatic relations. The paramount and obvious interest of Austria was to remain on friendly terms with the small and neutral States which lie interposed between her own Italian dominions and the frontiers of France. Switzerland and Piedmont are the natural outlets of the passes of the Alps, and the natural barrier against an invasion of Italy. With signal folly Austria has picked a quarrel with both of them. The Piedmontese Minister has left Vienna on leave of absence; the Duke of Genoa is the first legitimate Prince who has been entertained by the Court of the Tuileries, where he is now on a visit; and the Austrian Minister is recalled from Berne. In other words, Austria has thrown into the hands of France an undivided diplomatic influence over the first element of success in an Italian expedition; and these blunders of the Vienna statesmen have given Louis Napoleon as much advantage as he could have derived from the successful opening of a campaign. Switzerland and Piedmont, properly used, were the outworks of Lombardy; but Austria has changed their disposition towards her into keen irritation, and turned the strongest position in Europe on the map of Europe against the security and tranquility of her own territories.

03

SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

[*To facilitate reference we prefix the date of their publication in the "Tribuna."*]

Aug. 20th—Decree removing the public Market of Lorea to the Plaza Miscrere, prohibiting ox carts from entering farther than the latter, and providing for the immediate repair of the San José road.

Decree providing that the Alcaldes and Tenientes Alcaldes of each district, shall in such form be elected by the Commissary, and four residents named for the purpose by the Justice of Peace; the first dawning of a municipal organization.

Decree regulating the tugging of vessels that traffic in the Riachuelo, and providing that the persons so employed shall be regularly registered and observe the established tariff.

Aug. 21st—Decree abolishing all charges in the country districts for passports and licenses.

Decree appointing Don Juan and Don Enrique Arambaru Public weighers and measurers of country produce, introduced into the public markets, or imported by the Riachuelo ; charge 1 per cent on the goods weighed or measured,one half to be defrayed by the seller and the other by the buyer; with the obligation of presenting a monthly statement to the Police of the quantities introduced,and the prices at which they were sold.

Decree appointing Don José Maria Borches, Don Isidoro Carega, Don Natalio Cornejales, Don Antonio Fernandez, Don Adolfo Fernandez, Don Tomas Pita, Don José Balcarce, Don Hilario Vilda, Don Benito Casal, and Don Benito Pasos, Public Inspectors of Country Produce ; with the established rate of 1 per cent on the produce inspected.

Decree appointing Don Patricio Salas, Don Eugenio Perez del Cerro, and Don Carlos Hurtado Public Auctioneers, in the room of Don Pedro José Diaz, Don Federico Silva, and Don Gregorio Ibarra, whose license have been retired.

Circular to the Justices of Peace,directing them to take account of all property belonging the traitor Hilario Lagos, to answer for the many public and private charges that are against him.

Notes from the Chamber of Representatives to the Executive reporting the result of the ballot for the Members that cease in their functions ; and intimating that the sessions of the Chamber are closed.

Notes from the Ministry of War to the Inspector of Arms, directing all the Officers who had come with, and presented themselves to General Flores, as also those who had fallen prisoners after the action of San Gregorio, to be reinstated in the list of General Staff of the Army; reserving the right of a specific classification.

Notice from the Minister of Government, soliciting sealed offers for the erection of a Theatre on the site of the actual "Coliseo," four days allowed from the 21st instant, date of the notice.

Aug. 23.—Decree appointing Don Cayetano Cancio Chief of Police ; and recording a marked vote of thanks to Don Antonio Pillado, for the effective manner in which had provisionally discharged his duties.

Decree appointing the 8th September ensuing for the general election of Members to complement the Chamber of Representatives, and renewing the electoral body of the 12th of the country districts, from Pilla to the town of Dolores.

Aug 24th—Decree according a public funeral service on the 8th September ensuing, in honor of the memory of the late Brigadier Pinto, and all the other victims of the late rebellion.

Aug. 25th.—Decree appointing Don Julio [illegible] Licensed Shipbroker.

Another, appointing Don Manuel Biedma, Don Francisco Basail, Don Miguel Casal, Don Hortensio Mendez, and Federico Uriosto, and Don Juan Antonio Zomborain, Licensed Land Brokers.

Decree admitting the resignation of Don Nicanor Oliveta, as Justice of Peace of Lujan, and appointing in his stead Don Pedro Pablo Colman.

Decree admitting the resignation of Don Cayetano Lens, as Justice of the Peace of the Vecino, and appointing in his stead Don Juan Antonio Areco.

Decree changing the name of war brig "Enigma" to that of "Rio Bamba;" in which glorious action, the late General Don Juan Lavalle had a prominent part.

Aug. 26th.—Decree admitting the resignation of Dr. Carcoba as Criminal Judge, and appointing Dr. Don Claudio Martinez to the vacancy.

Decree defining the duties and obligations of the Public Weighers and Measures ; namely, that they can only act when called upon by one or both of the parties interested, or in cases of absence, but are entitled to exact from all introducers, a declaration of the quantities introduced,to form the monthly report to the Police.

BUENOS AYRES.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE BRIGADIER PINTO—"The highest merit next to living a good life, is to write a good biography." In common with the many friends and admirers of the illustrious deceased, we cheerfully award this high praise to Señor Bustamante. Brief and and condensed as the work under review is, it presents a faithful portraiture of a good and great man; whose name is indissolubly associated with the brightest pages of his Country's glory, and whose worth and services, enhanced by his unmerited sufferings, and now canonized by a melancholy, and, humanly speaking, unmerited cruel death, at the very hour when success and triumph began to dawn on the labours and privations of a long life, will be fondly cherished in the bosom's core of a grateful community.

In the choice of his subject Señor Bustamante has been peculiarly felicitous or fortunate. It is impossible to treat of such a life, without meeting with incidents at every step, that appeal to the finest sensibilities of our nature. Modest and retiring in the ordinary intercourse of life, we are the more pleased to find, in circumstances of difficulty and trial, those traits of masculine energy and heroic resignation, that inspire confidence and command respect; that disarm the acerbity of political rancour, at the same time that they form the nucleus of a sober, consistent and persevering moral resistance, that sooner or later ensures the triumph of right over might. It is in the contrast of personal modesty with patriotic devotion,that the character of Brigadier Pinto is seen in its true light, or to the greatest advantage. Can any thing be finer or more touching, then to see the same man, who shrunk with conscious sensitiveness, in the palmy days of youth and ambition, from being placed on a footing of nominal or apparent equality with the Hero of the Andes, voluntarily place himself, or rather perhaps suffer himself to be placed, in the sober evening of life, at the head of the forlorn hope, in opposition to the stern and unscrupulous Hero of Cassitos ? In these two incidents we have the key to the history of his life. Distrustful of his own merits, Brigadier Pinto was capable of any service and any sacrifice, at the call of duty and the appeal of patriotism. Neglected and persecuted during the sway of Rosas ; alternately exiled and banished by Gen. Riquelme rose superior to every danger and temptation, by the innate dignity of his nature, and inflexible integrity of his character ; and, inscrutable dealings of Providence ! while both his relentless oppressors have been doomed to survive their usurped authority, and driven from the public scene to inextricable disgrace, for the meek, the gentle, the upright Brigadier Pinto, it was reserved to close his mortal career invested with the highest Legislative and Executive authority of his native Province, and to be consigned to the tomb, with an unsullied reputation, amid the tears, the gratitude, and the veneration of an orphaned community.

Such are the reflections suggested by a cursory perusal of this interesting memoir, that cannot be too widely diffused, and might be adopted with propriety as a class book in our public seminaries. It is a truthful mirror,in which our statesmen and students may survey themselves with advantage.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES—The close of the protracted Session of 1852-53, and the announcement of new elections for the ensuing Chamber, naturally suggest a retrospect of the stormy and momentous period,that has left such deep and lasting traces in the annals of the Province. Seldom have public men been called upon to deliberate and act in more trying and arduous circumstances, and with few exceptions they have nobly corresponded to the confidence reposed in them by their constituents ; and whilst the Executive, during the period referred to, has been lavish in the waste of public men, which we consider a real misfortune to a young Community, the Chamber has fortunately proved a nursery, where others have been tried and tested.

Many of the questions discussed, such as the Concordat, Don Nicolas, the free navigation [illegible] Rivers, custom house reform, &c., &c., were at once complicate and momentous ; and in all cases, we feel bound in justice to say, that they received a thorough and fearless investigation, with a becoming decency in their discussion, to the recognised majesty of public opinion. In the operation of this fundamental principle of republicanism, Buenos Ayres, during the last 18 months, has made a direct and palpable advance ; a fact that redounds equally to the credit of the Community, of the Legislature, and the Executive ; and to their mutual confidence, and reciprocal correspondence and cooperation,the signal triumph of the Provincial cause must mainly be ascribed.

In recalling to mind these notorious facts, our principal object is to fix public attention on the indispensable necessity of a vigilant, impartial, and dispassionate exercise of the elective franchise, on the ensuing occasion. The constitution of the Province, probably the organization of the Republic, and many other questions of supreme and vital importance, remain to be discussed and disposed of ; and on this occasion of all others it is requisite, that the Legislature should embrace the greatest possible amount of intelligence, independence and patriotism. In such circumstances the duty of the elector involves a serious responsibility,and it is proper that all should act under this sober conviction. The destinies of the Province are in a great measure dependant on the character and capacity of the Representatives about to be elected.

THE PUBLIC PRESS —We congratulate the reading community generally, and the French section of it in particular, on the graceful and promising *debut* of the Commerce." Modest in its pretensions, and chaste in style and sentiment, we think it entitled to a full share of public patronage, and doubt not it will command it in due course.

Our regret at the disappearance of the "Lancets" is in part compensated by the announced resuscitation of the "Debates," of happy memory. During the late crisis the "Lancets"rendered an effective service in the patriotic cause; and we are pleased to learn that the the sparkling wit and caustic satire of Señor Tory v. Pareja are retained for the forthcoming "Debates."

Add to all this the probability of a monthly Review or Magazine, with wood cuts and illustrations, and it will be seen that Buenos Ayres presents no symptom of intellectual collapse or prostration.

In these circumstances we cheerfully comply with the request of "One of the Advanced Guard," giving insertion to his esteemed communication.

THE PRESS.

The Press—the Press—the glorious Press,
It makes the nations free !
Before it tyrants prostrate fall,
And proud oppressors flee !

In what a state of wretchedness
Without it should we be,
And can we then too highly prize
The source of liberty.

The Press—the Press—the glorious Press,
It dissipates our gloom !
And sheds a ray of happiness
O'er victims of the tomb :
See darkness from his throne thrown
Has fled to realms of night,
And o'er the world is now diffused
A flood of Heavenly light.

The Press—the Press—the glorious Press,
What thanks are due to those,
Who all attempts to quench its beams
Triumphantly oppose :
To them belong the wreath of fame,
The garland of renown,
The honour of a deathless fame,
A never-fading crown.

SOUTHERN DISTRICTS—A person of unquestionable respectability, who arrived in Town yesterday, from the neighbourhood of Tandil, and who passed through Dolores, Chascomus, &c. in his transit, reports all the districts in his route as enjoying perfect order and profound tranquillity. We mention this to correct several silly or insidious rumours, got up perhaps to solace party spleen, or affect the market, in favor of pending or contemplated speculations. The presence of an armed force in the North or to the South, so far from being an indication of war,is rather a guarantee of peace; and in connection with this we call special attention to the proposal recorded in another column ; as also to the recent communication addressed to the Governor of Santa Fé : both documents instinct with peace and fraternity.

CITY POLICE—Complaints of petty burglaries have latterly been more prevalent than usual; an unpleasant phenomenon, for which it would not be difficult to assign satisfactory causes ; and the active pursuit of these "light fingered gentry" will probably give rise to the rumours of a formal impressment, and the consequent misgivings that some feel and others affect, as regards public order and tranquillity. We trust the new Chief of Police will accredit his energy by effectually putting down the nuisance alluded to.

ELECTORAL ORGANIZATION—We applaud the measure adopted by the Electors of the City to ensure unanimity on this grave and essential point. It is a favourable omen when the tree of liberty strikes its roots downwards.

PRODUCE MARKET—The accidental delay in the arrival of the "Prince," rendered it impossible for this week to give our usual extracts from Wedge and Cobb's Circular ; but all kinds of this country produce are in good demand, and tallow, owing to the doubtful position of Russia, had risen as high as 53s. per ewt.

BRITISH PACKET.

In anticipation of our next number, an extra Sheet, containing the Statement of produce exported, the Monthly Retrospect, &c., will be published, in time for the sailing of the "Prince," should that take place before Saturday next: to be had at the British Packet Office, No. 20, Calle Catedral.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—MR. M'VICKER'S communication reached us too late for the present number ; it will be duly attended to in our next.

Miscellaneous.

MODEL HOUSES OF CORRECTIONS.—Not know what to do with our convicts ? Don't we ! We should rather think we did. Set them to hard labour ; keep them at it from 7 o'clock in the morning till 11 at night, with intermissions of just 10 minutes at each meal to swallow their victuals in—wasting no time in mastication. Let them not perform their task in an airy and spacious ward, but fag them, by gangs of 10 or 12, in almost air-tight garrets of about a dozen feet square, whereof the atmosphere for many hours is flaring hot with gas, and is at all times loaded with a deleterious excess of carbonic acid. Put their legs on short commons as well as their stomachs; stint them up to a limited quantity of oxygen, the same allowance to last them a long while by being breathed repeatedly over ; and should suffocate them perpetually by way of seasoning. Moreover, wring it out of the rascals in perspiration. As for their sleep, never suffer them to take it easily in a ventilated, airy bed, like them dominies, each barely capable of holding six rogues of moderate dimensions, and squeezing into every dormitory six large rogues. Huddle them together so that they may be mutually unpleasant. Such regimen, by these arrangements, with heat, giddiness, head ache; give them the benefit of an occasional fever ; let them carry away the seeds of consumption in their chests for prison keepsakes. Moreover, and into the bargain, give every one of them, finally, a sound thrashing, without which, in undergoing the sufferings above prescribed, they will endure no worse hardships than those which honest milliner girls, earning their living by their industry, are subjected to in the city of London work-rooms.—Punch.

THE FIRESIDE.—The fireside is a seminary of infinite importance. It is important because it is universal, and because the education it bestows, being woven in with the woof of childhood, gives form and colour to the whole texture of life. There are few who can receive the honours of a college, but all are graduates of the hearth. The learning of the university may fade from the recollection, its classic lore may moulder in the halls of memory; but the simple lessons of home, enamelled on the heart of childhood, defy the rust of years, and outlive the more mature but less vivid pictures of after days. So deep, so lasting, indeed, are the impressions of early life, that you often see a man in the imbecility of age holding fresh in his recollection the events of childhood, while all the wide space between that and the present hour is blasted and forgotten waste. You have perchance seen an old and half-obliterated portrait, and in the attempt to have it cleaned and restored, you may have seen it fade away, while a brighter and more perfect picture, painted beneath, is revealed to view. This portrait, first drawn upon the canvass, is no inapt illustration of youth; and though it may be concealed by some after design, still the original traits will shine through the outward picture, giving it tone while fresh, and surviving it in decay. Such is the fireside—the great institution furnished by Providence for the education of men.

EXPORTS—Aug. 26.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Numbers, narrow without butts, 28 à 30 lbs, pounds of 35 lbs.		384 à 29 rls.ml	
Do.	do.	cow, 22 lbs.	do. 37 à 38 "
Do.	do.	do.	do. 37 à 38 "
42 lbs.		364 à 37	"
Hides, for Spain, 25 lbs.		364 à 37	"
Do.	N. America, 21	38 à 38½ rls. sil.	
Ins. of salted cows, from carts		75 à 76 country.	
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs		nom	
Do. calf skins,		nom	
Ox hides, pulled, 60 à 65 lbs. per do. do.		32 à 34 rls. sil.	
Cow do.		30	
Horse do. dry, each	do. do.	30½ à 31	
Do. do.	do. do.	15½ à 16	
Sundry, dry, 1 dol. each, 42 lbs., rls. sil.		10 à 11½	
Skins, dry 1 dol. each, pounds 33 lbs.		10 à 11	
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.		3 common	70 à 75
Merino, dry,		do. do.	
Wool, duty 5 per cent.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		22 à 25	
Do.	washed	do.	45 à 50
Merino, dirty,		do.	50 à 55
Do. washed		do.	70 à 75
Cordova, baled,		do.	70 à 90
Horse hair, duty 4		30 à 34	
"	Short, sorts	45 à 50	
"	mixed	55 à 70	
"	long	115 à 130	
Cow hair, clean		50 à 55	
Tallow, melted, duty 10 per cent.			
"	with grease, arrobas of 12½ per cwt.	15 à 16 in pipes	
"	do.	9 à 10½ in bbls.	
Hide cuttings, garras, duty 4		30 à 34	
Horns, duty 4		prime	1100 à 1200
Inferior do.		do.	800 à 900
Do. Cow		do.	600 à 700
Ostrich feathers, duty 4		250 à 300	
Long black, do. loose,		34 à 44	
Do. white, do.		16 à 18	
Do. white choice		44 à 54	
Jerked beef, duty 4		68 à 72	
Bones, skin & marrow 4		8 à 110	
Mare's gristle		8 à 10	
Goat skins, per dozen scarce		21 à 25 rls.ml	

All the above prices as silver are based on $17 per oz.

EXCHANGE—Aug. 27.

Spanish Doblons and Patacones	19
Patriot Doublons	à 2021
Brazil Doblons	à 2024
Bills on England, per doubloon	87à.
Currency	per dol. 2 11-16d.
Do. Montevideo	per 12 prem.
Francs, per doubloon	à 85 fr.
United States, do.	15 dict.
Rio Janeiro	1½ p. ct. prem.

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 19½

The lowest " 20d.

Highest rate of exchange on England during the week 66d per oz. Lowest 65d.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.

"Chasseur," French brig of war, from Montevideo 19th inst.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aventi, from Montevideo 19th inst. Passengers 100.

August 21.

"Salvador," Spanish brig, 170 tons, S. Millet, from Rio Janeiro 3rd July, Montevideo 15th inst., to E. Ochoa & Co., with 438 barrels sugar, 100 bags coffee, 150 robis tobacco.

"J. H. Heydorn," Hanoverian brig, 212 tons, J. Haesloop, from Rotterdam 4th June, Montevideo 20th inst., to D. F. Visser & Co., with 100 tons coal, 400 crates and 2600 boxes gin, 100 do. candles, 500 bags rice.

"Windhond," Belgian brig, 203 tons, J. E. Beckman, from Montevideo 20th inst., to P. A. Carranza, with 47 rolls and 30 boxes tobacco, 8 do. cigars, 192 bundles iron, 10 packages cheese, 131 boxes, 28 bales and 10 packages merchandise.

August 22.

"Sandade," Brazilian barque, 335 tons, J. M. Reyes, from Montevideo 21st inst., to Martinez & Sons, in ballast.

"Soares," Brazilian brig, 187 tons, J. Arminho, from Paranagua 9th inst., to J. G. Martinez, with 1103 tercios and 142 half do. yerba, 700 bags rice, 3180 pieces fire wood.

"Fenix," Oriental schooner, 42 tons, F. Donco, from Montevideo 21st inst. Passengers 2.

August 24.

»Rio Uruguay,» Oriental steamer, R. G. Panasco, from Montevideo 23rd inst.
Passengers 120.

»Constitution,» American steamer, from Montevideo 23rd inst. Passengers —

August 25.

»Prince,» British mail steamer, W. Valler, from Rio Janeiro 17th, Montevideo 24th inst., with the mail conveyed to Rio per Great Western, from Southampton 9th July. Passengers 49.

»Berenice,» Brazilian barque of war, from Montevideo 24th inst.

»Union,» Spanish polacre, 173 tons, J. Creus, from Pernambuco 23d July, Montevideo 22nd inst., to order.

August 26.

»Amos M. Roberts,» American brig, 218 tons, S. Colson, from New York 13th June, Montevideo 23rd inst., to Becher, Preuss & Co., with 171,960 feet lumber.

»Pepa,» Spanish schooner, 154 tons, M. Mora, from Havana 17th April, St. Catherine's 29th July, Montevideo 24th inst., to Lalvallol & Sons, with 253 boxes sugar, 8 do. cigars.

»Ninfa,» Spanish brigantine, 129 tons, P. Carran, from Pernambuco 28th July, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 750 barrels sugar, 40 pipes aguardiente, 45 bags sweet red pepper, 20 do. beans, 40 kegs sweetmeats.

»Lion,» American barque, 338 tons, A. D. Alexander, from Montevideo 23rd inst., to L. B. Hale and Co., with 1117 casks, 22 boxes and 164 bales merchandise and country produce.

»Eliza» British brig, 252 tons, Riddoch, from Alloa 28th May, Montevideo 23rd inst., to J. Bell and Co., with 350 tons coal.

»Principe,» Brazilian brig, 253 tons, J. F. Santos, from Bahia 26th July, Montevideo 25th inst., to F. Bunge, with 117 pipes cachia, 67 bags cocoa, 347 barrels sugar, 8,000 coconuts, 300 boxes cigars 6,000 pieces fire wood.

SAILINGS.

August 20.

»Hidra,» Oriental schooner, for Salado.

»Ninfa,» National schooner, for Montevideo.

»Lucitano,» Oriental brigantine, for Montevideo.

»Robert Wing,» American brigantine, for New York, dispatched by H. J. Ropes, with 2484 dry ox and cow hides, 249 salted do. do., 3 bales goat skins, 22 do. hair, 136 do. wool.

August 21.

»Locust,» H. B. M. steamer for Montevideo.

»Catalina,» Spanish polacre, for Barcelona, dispatched by Freyer brothers, with 1941 dry ox and cow hides, 500 salted do. do., 3 bales calf skins.

August 23.

»Ana Feliz,» Brazilian brig, for Rio Janeiro, dispatched by A. F. Ramos, with 725 quintals jerked beef, 200 barrels cod fish, 134 pipes mares grease, 62 dozens straw hats.

August 25.

»Rio Uruguay,» Oriental steamer, for Montevideo.

»Ronda,» Spanish polacre, for Havana dispatched by J. C. Meyrelles, with 2550 quintals jerked beef.

»Cacique,» Spanish brig, for Havana, dispatched by N. Martinez & Sons, with 3790 quintals jerked beef.

»Rufina,» Brazilian brig, for St Catherine's, dispatched by the Captain, in ballast.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steamer Trident.
» Steamer Vixen.
UNITED STATES Steamer WaterWitch.
SPANISH.—Corvette Luisa Fernanda.
BRAZILIAN.—Corvette Doña Francisca.
» Corvette Imperial Marinero.
» Barque Berenice.
» Steamer Paraense.
» Steamer Thetis.
SARDINIAN.—Corvette Aguila.
» Brigantine Maria Adelayde.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETER BOURSE,
Surgeon Dentist,
[Of New York.]

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he intends visiting Buenos Ayres to practice his profession for a short time, in the course of a few weeks.

Montevideo, Aug. 8, 1853.

For Sale,

At G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin, the following Engravings, viz :—

Stealing a March.
Wren Testimonial.
The Benefactress.
Deer Hound.
Polish Exiles.
Rev. Dr. Chalmers.
Prince Charles Entry.
Do. after Culloden.
Covenanters Communion.
Parliament (old) Square.
Slave Market
The Golfers.
Helen Faucit.
Windsor Castle.
Who goes there.
Young Naturalist.
Wellington Statue.
Ancient Mariner.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

At the Office No. 73, Calle Defensa, will be found on sale PRINTED CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS of various descriptions, such as Manifest, Copia Factura, Transfer Certificates, &c., &c.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF 6,725,000 Dollars.

To be reimbursed with
16,588,510 Dollars,
or
2,400,000 Pounds Sterling.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. Von Rothschild and Sons, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:—

14 of	40,000	dollars.
22 »	30,000	»
24 »	32,000	»
60 »	8,000	»
60 »	4,000	»
60 »	2,000	»
120 »	1,500	»
180 »	1,000	»

&c. &c. The smallest Prize is 55 dollars.

The next drawing will take place in December 1853.

The Price of Shares is as follows :—

One Share for	£1 Sterling.
Six do. do.	£5 »
Thirteen Shares for	£20 »
Thirty do. do.	£10 »
Sixty-five Shares for	£40 »

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Share holder will receive the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals. The Prizes will be paid in Cash in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or any city in the world.

☞ Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. Schwarzschild & Sons, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany, or their House, Messrs. A. Schwarzschild & Co., 26, London Street, London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or if he prefers it, shares for the following drawing will be forwarded.

Prospectuses may be seen at the Office of this paper.

june 25—12c.

Notice.

JAEGGLI and DIAVET

Have the honor of informing the British residents of this town and country, that they have opened a new establishment as Watch Makers, in Calle Federacion, No. 55.

They have also a large stock of jewellery of the latest designs and highly finished, which they offer to the ladies at very moderate prices.

The following certificate, which Mr. John Roskell gave to Mr. Diavet, will prove sufficiently his capability.

[Certificate.]

»Liverpool, December, 1852.

»The bearer of this, Mr. Isidoro Diavet, a native of France, worked in our employ for upwards of eleven years ; and strongly recommend him as fully capable of undertaking any branch of watchmaking. And also recommend him as gentleman, wishing him every success in his new undertaking.

»I subscribe myself his friend and patron,
(Signed) »John Roskell,
»late Robt. Roskell & Son.»

a27—3p

On Sale at 20 Calle San Martin,

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

for the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous disorders, &c., &c.

Prospectuses with directions for use to be had gratis.

Notice.

An English female, fully competent, offers her services as sick nurse. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 335. a.13—3p.

For Antwerp.

The remarkably fine first class regular trader Belgian brig »INFATIGABLE,» Captain Cordier, has already engaged and has room for a considerable portion of her cargo, and will have quick despatch.

Early application for the remainder of her cargo is requested. Apply to

Adol Van Frank, Consignee,
Calle Belgrano, No. 66.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

Rates established by the Captain of the Port August 13, 1853, viz :—

A whale boat to or from the Inner Roads, with a single passenger, trunk and mattrass	$ 50
Do. do. with a cart load of luggage	60
Do. do. with 3 cart-loads do.	100
Various persons in same boat, with trunk and mattrass, each	20
Do. do. without luggage, each	10
A whale-boat to or from the »Canal» with one passenger and luggage	150
Do. do. by various persons, each with trunk and mattrass, each..	30

In the event of additional hands being required from bad weather, an extra charge to be stipulated in conformity with the preceding scale.

»UNCLE TOM'S CABIN»
OR
»La Cabaña del Tio Tom.»

The favorable reception and wide spread circulation which this interesting little work has had, both in Europe and America, having been translated into the living languages, is a sufficient recommendation of its merits, and, therefore requires no special notice in this place.

The Spanish version of it which has been announced as being in the Press is now completed, and is offered for sale at $5 each No., or $20 per copy taking the whole work at once.

Commercial Printing Office,
Defensa, No. 75.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.
Spring Meeting.

The Committee will meet on Tuesday 6th proximo, to form the *Programme* of the ensuing Races ; and, being desirous to improve these as much as possible, beg to invite the subscribers to communicate to the Secretary of the Committee, whatever suggestions they may consider of a tendency to promote the object desired.

The »Spring Meeting» will take place on or about the 10th of November.

Foreign Club,
Calle San Martin,
August 26. } a.27—2c

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 10th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,— At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were dreadful, and for months together she never enjoyed eaterety of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medicine as advised was tried, but without effect ; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment ; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the suffrings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A FEMALE SUFFERER OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Butler of Mrs. Onens, of Roakhille, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg ; the result of my over three different accidents, at time Works accompanied by exorbitic symptoms. I had at length to resource to a variety of remedies, without receiving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. F. England, Grocer, 24, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all in vain. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases :—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Musquitoes and Sand Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-bay	Scalds
Chigo-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore-throats
Chiego heads	Skin-diseases
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Tumours
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of Buenos Ayres ; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in port and Store at ——.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Box.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of Messrs. A. H. Mackern, Jnrs., No. 20 Calle San Martin :—

Irving's Works, Humeand Smellet's History of England ; Thomson's Seasons

To be Sold,

By private treaty, one share of the thoroughbred entire horse »ELCHO,» imported from Englnad. Apply to Messrs. Vivar & Billinghurst, Auctioneers, Calle Santa Rosa. a. 13—3 c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barges*, pay 40 Spanish $30, 15, 6—7, 70, 14, 90 ; 8, 10 ; 16, 20 ; 18, 130 ; 17, 150 ; 18, 180 ; 20, 210, and 21 feet 240 Spanish dollars. 6 ft. 100 ft. English measure. 1 foot 9. French equal to 113 ft. Barges ; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 6, Barges ; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Barges measurement. 1 pollar equal to nine and two-thirds Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner 20m bok currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the without a pilot and wishing to be moored, or to change anchorage, must

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Ayres on the 26th inst.

Date of Arrival	Vessels & Captains Names	Consignees.	Tons
	BRITISH		
Nov. 10	Rg. Hugh, Fitzgerald	J. G. Smith & Co	211
April 24	Rg. Ann, Sawdon	Dixon & Co	341
July 13	Rg. Elles, Reanarde	J. Marchbank	180
» 15	Rg. Heroine, Lefeuvre	Drabble brothers	287
» 17	Sch. Ironsides, Sawdon	To order	136
» 17	Rg. Vast, Potter	Santamarina & C	173
» 17	Sch. Isle Thanet, Hewitt	S. Sartorius	124
» 24	Rg. Breeze, Chally	Drabble brothers	165
» 24	Bk. Saint John King, Dryden	A. T. Armstrong	374
» 26	Rg. Brian, Riddoch	J. Bell & Co	252
	AMERICAN		
June 26	Bk. Charles S. Olden, Watson T. Tomkinson & Co		287
» 28	Bk. Jefferson, Wood	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	350
July 24	Bk. Elizabeth Means, Pierce	Drabble & Co	243
» 25	Bk. Liberia Packet, White	Freyer brothers	341
» 25	Bk. Marion, Lehan	Grellaud & Co	324
» 26	Bk. Ariel, Hunt	Martinez & Sons	99
Aug. 7	Rg. Adelaide, Rodgers	E. Ochoa & Co	226
» 12	Bk. Hay ed Lloyd	Zimmermann & Co	404
» 14	Bk. Vanderhoeft, Upham	H. J. Ropes	449
» 25	Rg. Amos M. Roberts, Colson	Becher, Preuss & Co	218
» 26	Bk. Lion, Alexander	L. B. Hale	338
	FRENCH		
July 1	Rg. Deux Clementines, Forster	J. B. Canard	206
» 29	Bk. Melanie, Brouard	Lalvallol & Sons	326
Aug. 1	Bk. Soleil, Rouvier	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	238
	SPANISH		
Nov. 22	Brg. Ligero, Gregorio	Llavallol & Sons	212
Feb. 27	Brg. Ninfa, Mora	Lalvallol & Sons	253
» 14	Bk. Morinna, Segui	M. Murrieta	393
June 2	Bk. Mariano, Gold	Llavallol & Sons	197
» 27	Bk. San Roque, Domenech	Llavallol & Sons	201
» 28	Bk. Empecinado de, Molina	Llavallol & Sons	244
» 28	Bk. Rodo, Faulkes, and Ayer	Zimmermann & Co	324
July 15	Pol. Pezuela, Andrich	Martinez & Sons	182
» 16	Brg. Atrevido, Gelabert	Lalvallol & Sons	172
» 16	Brg. Pepita, Tedpe	Ochoa & Co	249
» 17	Bk. Mercedes, Ferrer	Llavallol & Sons	229
» 17	Bk. Mercedes, Roses	Llavallol & Sons	189
» 17	Bk. Julio, Roses	Llavallol & Sons	236
» 17	Bk. Io enAgunno, D uiorck	F. Bunge	198
» 17	Bk. Trinidad, Caballero	Llavallol & Sons	245
» 25	Pol. Prueba, Ross	E. Ochoa & Co	173
» 25	Pol. Buena, Mariery y Sanz	F. Bunge	219
» 27	Pol. Buena, Mariery y Sanz	F. Bunge	219
» 30	Bk. San Andres, Berganer	Llavallol & Sons	289
» 12	Brg. Ligero, Gregorio	Zimmermann & Co	212
» 14	Bg. Joaquin, Fornells	Llavallol & Sons	274
» 14	Bg. Carmelita, Ferrer	Llavallol & Sons	158
» 21	Pg. Salvador, Millet	E. Ochoa & Co	170
» 25	Brg. Ligero, Gregorio	Zimmermann & Co	212
» 26	Sch. Pepa, Mora	Llavallol & Sons	154
» 6	Bga. Nueva Catalana	E. Ochoa & Co	179
	SARDINIAN		
June 28	Brg. Italia Libre, Robecano	Ocampo & Co	63
July 5	Sch. Cecca, Dalsorso	A. Vado	130
» 5	Bg. Hidra, Vasallo	J. Capurro	120
» 12	Pg. Argentina, Sanguineti	J. Noguera	201
» 3	Bg. Brazilero, Vinelli	Martinez & Sons	172
	HANOVERIAN		
Aug. 21	Brg. J. H. Hyndford, Hennings	Visser & Co	210
	DANISH		
» 1	Lug. Margarethe, Hansen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	8
» 14	Brg. Hermitia, Tousbye	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	58
	BREMEN.		
July 25	Bk. Hohenstaufen, Luneke	Dugnol Barnes & Co	372
	HAMBURG.		
July 15	Bg. Orn, Groenewald	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	145
» 21	Bga. Ernestine, Moller	Terquetie & Co	130
Aug. 14	Ewe & Lohse, Pahl	N. Barber & Co	185
	PORTUGUESE.		
July 23	Bk Amigonne, Abreu	J. C. Meyrelles	303
	BRAZILIAN.		
June 28	Bk. Norma, Torilly	Lezica & Co	224
July 26	Sg. Vicente, Pinheiro	S. Soriano	401
» 29	Bg. Ataia, Vicente	To order	153
» 29	Bg. Maria Rosita	Sanchez & Sons	173
» 29	Rem. Mercier, Marque	Lezica & Sons	119
» 31	Bg. Belgrado, Nunes	Lezica & Co	220
» 29	Rem. Ariel, Silva	To order	99
» 14	Bg. Rio Grande, Pinto	To order	157
» 14	Bk. Raffles, Perez	Llavallol & Sons	363
» 22	Bk. Saint Ann, Pinheiro	Martin & Cook	253
» 22	Bg. Gerania, Arminho	J. G. Martinez	187
» 26	Pg. Principe, Santos	F. Bunzeo	253
	BELGIAN.		
July 25	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	Van Peset	241
Aug. 21	Bg. Wyndhond, Beckmann	P. A. Carranza	293

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For Sale at No. 44, Calle Santa Clara—

One 4 horse power Thrashing Machine, on 4 wheels, with all the latest improvements.

One »Hussey's» patent Reaping Machine.

One Winnowing Machine.

m.26—co.

Asparagus for transplanting to be had at Calle Temple, No. 333.

HAMS and BUTTER of superior quality, on sale at No. 115 Calle Piedad, in lots to suit purchasers. a. 23—c o.

Havre Line of Packets.

The well-known fine French barque »MOLIERE,» 336 tons, Captain Drouaux, having most part of her cargo engaged, will sail shortly for the above port. This vessel is well-known in the trade for her quick passages, and can still take on freight a few bales or dry hides.

Her accommodations for passengers are excellent, and the Captain will pay every attention to the comfort of those he takes under his charge.

For further particulars apply to the Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons, or to the Captain at the Hotel de Paris.

NOTICE.

LOWRY, LANGDON & Co., General Commission Merchants have established their house in this City, No. 29 Calle Victoria.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18, 1853. a.20—8c

NOTICE—To be sold under first cost to close the business at No. 133, Calle Balcarce, Plaza de los Andes, the entire stock in trade, consisting of beef barrels, quarter casks, half pipes, buckets, churns, tubs, &c. &c.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 25, 1853. a.27—3p